SUMNER.

Sudden Death of the Creat Massachusetts Senator.

He Passes Away Quietly After Dreadful Suffering.

GENERAL SURPRISE AND SORROW.

The President and Legislators in Mourning.

Conscious and Recognizing Friends to the Last.

LAST ACTS AND WORDS.

"My Book, My Book; I Shouldn't Regard This Had I Finished My Book."

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874. Triumph, then death. So in a lew words might written the grand epitome of the life and history of Charles Sumner, who died to-day, in the sixty-lourth year of his age, at his Senatorial residence, corner of Vermont avenue and H street. Yesterday Mr. Sumner appeared for the last time the Senate. There was nothing outwardly to indicate the mutterings of that terrible complaint, angina pectoris, which has upon several occasions in the last few years threatened the life of the livery of the speech against the international feature of the Centennial Exhibition, last Friday, would not have recognized any outward change in the caim appearance of the orator and statesman yesterday; but those who know him best, and to whom any alinsion to his ailment was always considered the highest mark of his friendship, say that not only yesterday, but for several days past, the old complaint had threatened a renewal in all its

HIS LAST ATTENDANCE IN THE SENATE. Notwithstanding the premonitions of Sunday ad Monday Mr. Sumper ventured to the Capitol. that he might be present with his colleague. Mr. Boutwell presented the resolution relative to the rescindment of the resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Legislature two years ago concerning Mr. Sumner's proposition to strike the names of battles from our flags. Mr. Sumner's seat is on the outer circle, to the left of the Vice President, and when Mr. Boutwell arose and had announced his purpose every eye was turned on Mr. Sumner, who, apparently unconcerned, busied himself in writing a letter. The task of his colleague occupied but a few minutes, and was gracefully perormed. Once during the reading Mr. Sumner raised his massive head, merely glancing at the speaker and about the chamber in an indifferent sort of way, but those who conversed with him ly after the action of Mr. Boutwell noticed a hectic flush on his cheeks and something in his manner indicating that his will was not master of the nerve force. He became pale and flushed by turns and restless in his manner, sought quiet afternoon, he returned to his residence, still feeling the effect of the excitement brought about by what must have been an occasion of sudden exul-PRESIDENT GRANT NOTIFIED.

The news of Mr. Sumner's death was made known to the President a lew minutes after three o'clock. He was in the East Room when the mes senger arrived and the object of his visit was made known. The announcement was simply—"Mr. President, Senstor Summer is dead." The words

After a moment's reflection he said, in a tone of the tenderest sympathy, "Is it possible?" and owed his head, as he walked slowly across the room. The President had heard this morning of medical advisers and the great solicitude on the part of his friends for his recovery, but he had not an idea that death was beckoning him away until the sad news was made known to him.

When General Babcock returned the President morrow to everybody-a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Sumner that had not been determined even though it was the day on which the inneral of ex-President Fillmore is to take place. FIRST CAUSE OF HIS AILMENT.

Charles Sum ner never recovered from the effects of the assault made on him in 1856 by Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, who died here of laryngitis on January 27, 1857. About two years since Mr. Sumner began to suffer from intense pains in the heart, caused by a paralysis of the cardinc plexus of the nerves con nected with the spinal cord, the heart having no longer power to propel the blood to the surface. Last summer he thought that he was relieved under the treatment of Dr. Brown Sequard; but after his hurried visit to New York this winter, to speak at the New England dinner, the anginis pectoris, or pain of the heart, returned. Cossation from night study and great care again brought renel, but last week Mr. Sumner was greatly excited by the debates on the Centennial celebration in open session, and on the confirmation of Simmons as Collector for the port of Boston in secret session. Forgetting his condition, he spoke at length several times and with great animation He did not, however, experience any ill effects had dined with his triend, Mr. Hooper, who had invited him, Senator Anthony and Major Poore, to meet Mr. J. B. Smith, who had come as a mes senger from the Governor of Massachusetts to bring the resolution rescinding the censure resolutions passed last winter. This reversal of the unjust action of his State was extremely grateful to Mr. sumner, who was in excellent spirits

THE ATTACKS ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY. on his return home, however, he experienced the familiar pains, and took, to assuage them, an anodyne which Dr. Brown, Sequard had prescribed for him. It had no effect, and it was not until after he had heard the clock strike four in the morning that he could obtain any sleep. He, however, went to the Senate on Monday, and carefully concealed the return of his pain from his friends, On Monday night the pain returned, and he sent for his attending physician, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnson, a brother of his private secretary for many years, A. B. Johnson, now Chief Clerk of the Light House Board. He asked for relief by subcutaneous injections of morphine, which were given him, and he soon sunk into a quiet slumber.

ANNOYED BY INSULTING LETTERS. On Tuesday morning he went to the Senate, where he was gratified by hearing his colleague, Senator Boutwell, present the Massachusetts rescinding resolution, as above stated. He conversed with Senator Sargent about their opposition to me Centennial exposition, regretting that some Philagelphians had sent him anonymous letters on the subject. He also talked with Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, whose spinal cord is affected and who is forced to seek reher by taking morphine. While in the Senate he experienced some twinges or pain, and told Senator Scherz that he might not e able to speak on the finance question as he had intended doing.

RECENT CONVERSATIONS WITH SENATOR SCHURZ. The first alarming sign that Mr. Schurz noticed was yesterday when he first came to his seat in the Senate. Mr. Summer came to sit down near

debate, which he seemed to consider a sort of duty of friendship, as they had stood together in many debates, sometimes lone; but he sold that his old allment had at tacked him again two nights before, and that he feit himself physically unable to undertake anything which would require great exertion. Mr Schurz assured him that it would not be necessary at all, and urged him to be very careful; but he kept repeating the same thing, as if he wanted to impress Mr. Schurz with the sincerity of his desire to stand by him, and he (Mr. Schurz) then noticed for the first time that his conversation betrayed a certain anxiety on his part. But it did not alarm him much, because he found him generally stronger and in far better condition than last winter, when he had several attacks of angina pectoris, which made it impossible for him to attend the meetings of the Senate. Before leaving the Senate Chamber Mr. Sumner felt quite well again, and he strode forth, with erect carriage and firm step as of yore. He had invited to dine with him Mr. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, and Major Poore, and he was unusually chatty during the two hours they sat at table. Mr. Pierce remained after Major Poore left, and had quite s talk with Mr. Sumner on matters of mutual inter-Soon after he went away Mr. Sumner felt a return of pain, and sent for Dr. Johnson, who come at once, accompanied by his brother, A. B. Johnson. On their arrival at Mr. Sumner's study, they found him walking to and fro, like a man suffering from the toothache or any other severe pain. He welcomed the doctor, and asked for relief by a hypodermic injection of morphine. Dr. Johnson eplied that he must undress and go to bed, to which Mr. Sumner at first objected, but mally consented, apologizing all the while for giving so much trouble. The first injection not producing ceived a second one, and Mr. A. B. Johnson bather his feet in warm mustard water. Soon the pain apparently ceased, and Mr. Sumner said, in a pleas ant tone. "I've turned the corner, and am on the Johnson, go to bed." Dr. Johnson and his brothe retired to the next room, Mr. Sumner's study. where they were soon gratified by hearing his full and regular breathing as he enjoyed a quiet sleep. In about half an hour they HEARD HIM START AND GROAN, as if in pain, and soon found that a second attack

had occurred, with more severity than the first one, which was soon followed by great prostra tion. Dr. Lincoln was at once sent to for consultation, but he was not at home, and Dr. W. P. Johnston came with Mr. Sam Hooper, H. Pierce and Major Poore, who been summoned. Meanwhile Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson had administered brandy and carbonate of ammonia, and had with the beip of Mr. Wormley, applied bottles of hot water and mustard poultices to almost every part of his body, honing thereby to produce reation. Dr. Johnston on his arrival, approved what had been done, but decided there was no hope of recovery. Mr. Sumner gradually sank, giving but few evidences of consciousness during the night. His pulse was several times so weak as to be scarcely perceptible. At times he dozed for a few moments; then the pain would arouse him, and he would exclaim, "My book-my book! I should not regret this had I finished my book." This idea he repeated over and over again, in slightly varied language during the night. At six this morning Dr. Taber Johnson telegraphed to Dr. Brown-Sequard at New York, urging him to hasten here; he also requested Surgeon General Barnes and Dr. N. S. Lincoln to meet him for consultation, and they were at the patient's bedside at eight o'clock. The result of their consultation banished all hope of Mr. Sumner's recovery. They stated in profes sional language that the nerves around the heart were so affected that the heart was unable to use its full force in expelling the blood into the arte ries, so that it became stagnant and poisoned Every exertion was used to restore warmth and consciousness, with such partial success at times as to encourage his friends with hopes of his re covery; but the experienced medical practitioners saw no hope. There was also a constant collection tion of mucus in his throat, which caused a rattling respiration, and at times he expectorated CLERICAL WISTRATION.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the Chaplain of the Senate called in the morning, but the suffering patient was in no condition to talk with him. The reverend gentleman retired to the library, with several of the Senator's friends, to offer appropriate devotions. He first rend selections from the teenth chapter of St. John, and then fervently prayed that it might be the Divine will to spare him . but if it must prove otherwise that he might be supported in his last hours by the presence of his Father and his God.

SINKING GRADUALLY TO THE END. Meanwhile the sufferer was sinking gradually. without feeling entirely conscious of his weakness or exhaustion. He would sleep for a few moments in a new position, frequently exclaiming, "Oh, I am very tired; can I not have reliei?" At two o'clock Judge Hoar, who was with him. sent this message to Speaker Biaine, at the Capitol:-"There is no materia change in Mr. Sumner's condition. His physicians think him sinking. I think he will survive your

session of to-day. E. R. HOAR."

A SLEEP, BUT CONSCIOUS WHEN WAKING. Soon after this Mr. Sumner slept a little and had his consciousness periect, except when in a doze, until ten minutes before his death. Three quarters of an hour before his death Judge Hoar, who sat holding his hands, said, "I wish we could do something to make your hands warm." To which he answered. "You never will." He several times commended the Civil Rights bill to Judge Hoar, saying, "Don't let the bill be lost," and was gratified by the Judge's assurance that he would look after it.

A LAST MESSAGE. About ten minutes before his death, as Judge Hoar was sifting at his bedside, he turned towards him and gave him this message for their mutual friend, Raiph Waldo Emerson, at Concord, Said he, "Tell Emerson how much I love and revere The Judge replied, "Emerson said of you that he never knew so whole a soul."

LAST WORDS. Mr. Sumner turned over in bed and appeared to be suffering greatly. Just then Mr. Hooper came in, and Mr. Wormley said, "Mr. Sumner, this is Mr. Hooper." Mr. Sumner turned over, opened his eyes looked at his old friend, and said, waveing his hand,

These were his last words.

DEAD. Mr. Hooper and Judge Hoar soon afterwards left the room, thinking that Mr. Sumner was sleeping. but he was almost immediately seized with a violent spasm, succeeded by vomiting. When Judge Hoar returned he found them bathing his face. The Judge took his hand. He made one or two movements of his mouth as if to speak, but the spirit had departed.

There were present at his death Judge Hoar, A B. Johnson, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson and Mr. Downing. When all thought him dead Judge Hoar relinquished his grasp of his hand, which fell motionless, and Dr. Johnson, placing his ear to his heart, announced that it had ceased to

Just then Montgomery Blair and Senator Schurz entered the room. All present were greatly affected, and when the sad tidings reached those in the parlors down stairs and the crowd around the outer door, nearly all wept, especially the many colored people present. THE NEWS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, as soon as convened this morning, an adjournment was almost immediately had, on motion of Mr. Sherman, who announced that Mr. Sumner was lying in a critical condition. The news seread a gloom all over the Senate, and many hastened to the telegraph operators to learn the latest intelligence. There seemed to be a mingled doubt and hope among the few Senators who remained, which was born of the reflection following quick upon the shock. So recently in harness sitting at his desk but yesterday, in the outwardly appearing vigor of a ripe manhood; so caim, in dustrious and so imposing in his elegant and im him and told him that he had intended to make a dressive exterior; so bland and well balanced, speech in his support on the finance with his long, yet comely judicial locks, an

air of vast reflection and latent power about him he seemed in his apparent tranquility, like a leviathan resting in the very luxury of a itself in and about the precincts of the Senate Chamber, and there was a parallel in the sudden dropping of hands from wearying legislative business like the suspension of work by a ship's crew when their vessel is hard upon the breakers and a sudden calamity makes breathless mariners pender on what is next. This Senator referred

one pervaded the floor of the Senate for the provi-dential recovery of him who had just been vindicated from the severest aspersions which had ever been cast upon him, and it remarked that it was singular that the Legislature of Massachusetts, which had con-doned the offence against her wounded servant,

THE NEWS IN THE HOUSE. more striking in the sadness and silent astonish ment which it occasioned. Actively engaged in the busy work of disposing of the Legislative Appropriation bill, everything was suddenly suspended, and all business for the day was at an end, when a little after three it was stated by a telegram to the Speaker that Charles Sumner had died. For a long time after adjournment members kept their seats and mused regretfully over the sad intelligence. The effect on the House, as it reached the body was described by a member as

GRIEF OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. The anxiety of the colored people of the District of Columbia, to whom Mr. Sumner had become endeared by his lifelong advocacy of their cause, knew no bounds when it was published that his illness would undoubtedly prove fatal. From early this morning until after dark groups of colored men and women gathered about his residence to hear how he was and whether the story of his to-night many thousands of sorrowful hearts among the lowly colored occupants of tenement and cabin. On M street, near Massachusetts avenue stands one of the finest school buildings in the Sumper and devoted exclusively to the use of the colored children. Other monuments to his mem ory will be erected, but none more enduring than his fame among the enfranchised colored

Mr. Sumner's residence was in itself an art gal lery, filed with gems of antiquity. Rare paintings, line and steel engravings and photographs of an cient ruins completely hide the walls of every room His library was more like the editorial room of a great newspaper than a place suited to the retirement of a statesman. Off from this study was his chamber, where he breathed his last, Stretched on the bed, lifeless, yet lifelike, lay the body of the man whose whole history was hidden in the gems of art he had so patiently collected. The hands of friends guarded the apartment, and only a few, very few. were permitted to visit the room where Mr. Sumner died. The scene of desolation was most apparent in the ibrary. While everything was in confusion to the living the silent occupant of the house alone knew where to find every book, pamphlet and paper in the dark.

Business in both wings of the Capitol was susended, and on all sides a funereal shadow threw its saddening tints alike on the faces of all, and the but recently crowded and busy apartments of the Capitol were deserted at once as soon as it became known that the news was confirmed. The last article which Mr. Sumner ever wrote for any newspaper was for the HERALD, in which he gave his views on finance. A remarkable change had come over what would have been ordinarily supposed to be Mr. Sumner's absolute and exclusive views on party lines, and this was widened beautifully in the sortened tone and generous liberality of his views of late in regard to what was a pet project of his, as one of the Senate Committee of Public Grounds and Buildings, which was the adornment of some of the panels the Capitol with the portraits of some of the most distinguished men who had done the country good service. In enumerating some of the names with Mr. Clark, who, as architect of the Capitol, would have this matter in charge, he exhibited his non-partisanship by mentioning those of Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglas and others, who had been patriotic and national democrats. as proper to be among those selected.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PUNERAL SERVICES will be determined to-morrow. If Senator Rout. well is not able Senator Anthony will announce the death of Mr. Sumner in the Senate and move that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the House committee to make preparations for the services at the Capitol. The Senate will then

Governor Washburn and a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is expected here tomorrow night, together with Vice President Wilson, to act as escort of the remains to Boston. Dr. Brown Sequard arrived from New York on the five o'clock train, and remained only long enough to see the physicians who attended Mr. Sumner. After hearing their diagnosis of his dis ease, as manifested yesterday and to-day, he said the case was beyond the skill of the physician. He left for New York on the night train. THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

The physicians who attended Mr. Sumner in his last illness all agree in the opinion that his death was caused by angina pectoris, a disease arising from the ossification of the coronary artery, and which invariably proves foral after a few paroxysms. Dr. Brown-Sequard, on the other hand, expressed the opinion to-night that death had resulted from the run ture of a blood vessel at the heart. After Mr. Sumper had the paroxysms his body re mained cold and clammy and his pulse very feeble, breathing slowly, but with some rattling in the chest. The late Admiral Dahlgren and B. B. French both died of a similar disease to that of Mr. Sumner. Soon after the bath the body of the late Senator showed signs of discoloration, and it became evident that decomposition had set in.

The work of embalming the body was commenced to-night about eight o'clock, and upon the success of this process depends somewhat the fixing of the time for the funeral. Should the embalming be successful the body will be detained here until the arrival of the committee to be appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

ABOUT THE LAST WORDS. of the deceased Senator were expressed to Judge

E. R. Hoar, and were, "Teil Emerson I love him and revere him." This sentence was uttered about ten minutes before his death, and just after it escaped his lips a paroxysm seized him, in which he appeared to suffer severely, and he passed away a few minutes after the spasm.

THE SAD NEWS IN BOSTON.

Adjournment of the Legislature in Anticipation of the Announcement of the Death of Senator Sumner-Deep Universal Sorrow for the Departure of the Great Statesman-Public Marks of Respect for His Memory.

BOSTON, March 11, 1874.

The brief telegrams received in this city late last night, announcing the sudden and serious attack of sickness upon Senator Sumner at Washington, and their appearance in the morning papers, has been the all absorbing topic of conversation throughout the day among the entire community These sudden and unexpected sad tidings were received with downcast countenances, noticeable among all classes, the question often being, "Will be recover ?"

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. As the day wore along telegrams were continu ally arriving from Washington announcing the Senator's condition, At the State House, where the Legislature was in session, the wildest excitement and confusion existed. Members were discussing the serious aspect of affairs. On motion of the Hon, N. P. Banks the Senate adjourned about two o'clock without taking any action, only to anxiously await luture telegrams. The House re mained in session for nearly an hour after the Senate. On motion of a member they adjourned

about three o'clock until to-morrow, every member seemingly anxious to gain the latest information. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE END.

Shortly after both bodies had adjourned over for the day telegrams were received announcing Senator Sumner's death. Words are inadequate to describe the solemnity of the occa-sion. At the State House men who had been openly opposed to Mr. Sumner's political course in life wore sad countenances, and ot since the death of either Lincoln, Everett or Andrews has such a solemn and impressive scene been witnessed. The legislative body will meet to-morrow forenoon, when the particulars of this sad event will be more fully known to them and suitable action taken thereon. Resolutions deploring the loss of Mr. Sumner will be framed and

UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT OF SORROW. The death of this great statesman and scholar is fully realized as a great public calamity. The event will not only be felt the more in this, his native State, but the world will regret such a loss. Coming as the news did at a late hour in the day, the authorities have not taken any action, excepting that the Mayor has called a special session of both branches of the City Council for to-morrow at noon, when fitting tributes of respect will be paid.

THE LYING IN STATE OF THE REMAINS. An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of the Aldermen this afternoon, relative to the course to be pursued by the city upon the death of Senator Sumner. As ne had no family residence in the State, but made Boston his abiding place while away from Washington, it was thought that it would be right and proper to deposit the remains in Fancuil Hall and to allow them to remain in state at least two days.

By each and every person in the city grief is strongly manifested. In the deaths of ex-President Filimore and Charles Sumner the nation, as well as Massachusetts, has a sad calamity thrust upon it in tais the hour when there is greatest need of such great and good statesmen in the na tional councils.

TOKENS OF MOURNING. Upon all the city and government buildings dags are at half mast, in token of respect to both of the deceased public men; but with the coming morrow the public will take full notice of the death. Leaving, as this now a vacancy in the especially with the recent political strife just osed for prominent offices in Massachusetts by those in power at Washington, many have already been the surmises as to the probable successor of Charles Sumner; out, be he who he may, to secure again such traits of pure character, honesty of purpose, integrity and cultivated statesmanship as but a few hours ago were embodied in the brain of this great statesman, but now departed to another world, will be a difficult task before the represent atives of this Commonwealth. It is useless to name any one man who would be glad to receive the honor to be bestowed by this Legislature, as candidates will loom up from all parts of the State within the next few hours, and a lively canvass

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK LEGIS-LATURE.

may be looked for.

In the Senate the President read a telegram informing the Senate of the death of Charles Sumner, at Washington, and appointed Messrs. Jacobs, Selkreg and Tobey a committee to draft resolu tions in regard thereto.

In the Assembly the Speaker announced the re ceipt of a despatch stating the death of the distinguished Senator, when Mr. Beebe spoke as fol-

lows:—

MR. SPEAKER—In view of the solemn dispensation which has so suddenly bereit this country of one of her most illustrious statesmen, it does seem to me to be becoming for the Legislature of the State of New York to take immediate action with reference to the event, Perhaps, with few exceptions, never have we been so solemnly admonsshed of the truth that "in the midst of line we are in death." A glorious career at the time when the honored individual stood forth before the nation with his reputation as bright, if not brighter, than at any other time during his long political career, while ministering, as it were, as one of the anonited of the people in the very temples of their liberty, by a dispensation from that Power to which all living creatures must bow he has been stricken down in death. I do from that Power to walch all living creatures must bow he has been stricken down in death. I do not intend, sir, at this time to enter upon any extended remarks, nor to say a word in enloy of the great man who less cold in death. I thank my honored friend from Onondaga and the House for the courtesy which, through him, has been extended me. I move, sir, that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this House in view of the sudden death of the Hon. Charles Summer, a United States Senator from our sister State of Massa. States Senator from our sister State of Massa

chusetts.

Mr. C. S. Spencer, in seconding the motion, said:—His long, weary struggle with the terrible shock to his nervous system inflicted eighteen years ago by Preston Broox, of South Carolina, is ended, and Charles Sumner to-day died as surely by the hand of this Brooks as if he had died immediately upon the assault. One more apostle of liberty, one more pioneer of emancipation, one more great, pure man has gone to his reward; one more is added to the army of martyrs, one more statesman Christian has gone to the better world, leaving the pages of his country's history, during his mortal career, illuminated with the record of his ing the pages of his country's history, during his mortal career, illuminated with the record of his life. He died with his armor on. He has tought tae good fight, and his memory should be to all good men ever dear. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs, Beebe, Vedder, Wright, C. S. Spencer and Prince

SORROW IN THE CITY.

The news of the death of Charles Sumner, the statesman and orator, fell like a bombshell on the residents of this city, and during the afternoon the clubs, hotels, restaurants and business centres were crowded with small groups of men, discussing the sad news and relating to one another some reminiscences and anecdotes of the great deceased. The first report of Mr. Sumner's death arrived about noon, and as the bulletins of the evening journals posted up the news crowds gathered around and slowly read off the words that told a tale which, carried home by the anxious readers, formed the subject of many a fireside conversation. The first report was soon afterwards contradicted, and it was not until near three P. M. that the fluar intelligence arrived, and once more the bulletins displayed the sad news, and the shrill voices of the newsboys, plying their busy vocation, announced to those whose eyes had not already reflected the fact that Charles Sumper was no more. For the moment business was forgotten. The messenger boy taking the alternoon's mail to the Post Office, the clerk hurrying to make the day's deposit before the close of the bank, the merchant on his way to the business exchange, the itinerant vender of tumbling dolls at his stand on the corner of the street, the colored porter carrying a package of goods to its destination, and hundreds of others, stopped for the moment, and a look of blank dismay was visible on every countenance. "Poor Charles Sumner!" was muttered on all

sides. Everybody seemed to feel the blow more or less, and all expressed a heartfelt regret at the loss their country had suffered. One respectable looking man, standing on a corner of the HERALD Building, and who had just read the news pasted Building, and who had just read the news pasted up on the bulletin of the Evening Telegram, said:

"The American people have now iost the most eminent statesman and orator of the day and one of the purest and most conscientious men that were ever engaged in a political career." There was not a dissenting voice raised against that brief culcy on the deceased, and a colored man standing close by added:—"Yes, and if it had not been for Charles Summer and some lew others or his religion dis child would still be slaving down in North Carolina instead of carning an honest living and breathing the pure air of freedom!"

As the afternoon wore on and the business community began to feed the stream that poured up Broadway the death of the Massachusetts Senator was still foremost in the thoughts of all. His public career was freely discussed, and although there were many that disagreed with his political views all were united in regretting his loss. A group of well known republican politicians were talking over the matter in the pariors of an uptown hotel, and although they were all supporters of the present administration, and consequently political antagonists of the deceased during the recent Presidential campaigh, there was not an unkind word spoken, and each of the party made allusion to some action of the deceased that was worthy of emulation.

A large number of the members of the Union League were present last evening in their club house, on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. In that republican centre the death of Charles Sumner was the subject of converup on the bulletin of the Evening Telegram, said :-

ranged under different banners during the recent Presidential campaign, his loss was universally regretted as a scientific scholar, an eminent statesman and a brilliant orator. A special meeting of the cub would have been called to day in order to express the sentiments of the club, but as the regular monthly meeting took place on Thursday evening the subject would be then brought forward.

As a body there are, perhaps, no class of people that, in their quiet way, ieed the death of Charles Sumner with as much regret as the colored population of this city. Many of them were born and bred in slavery and folling down on the plantations, under the broiling sun, and they learned to love the man who was working so carnestly for their freedom. A prominent colored man was called upon yesterday evening by a Herrald representative, who stated that measures would be immediately taken by his people to show the earnest gratitude and love that they feit for the great deceased.

SKETCH OF CHARLES SUMNER'S LIFE.

Charles Sumner died yesterday afternoon in Washington city, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Boston, Mass., January 6. 1811. He received an education at a local school and became a graduate of Harvard in 1830. After this he continued his studies at Cambridge, and entered the law school under the tuition of Judge Story, with whom he continued on intimate friendship. In the twenty-third year of his age he became a member of the Bar, and obtained at once a large practice. While practising law he published "Sumner's Reports of Decisions by Judge Story" and edited The American Jurist, quarterly law journal. During the absence of Judge Story at Washington he was appointed ecturer to the law students, and at one time had sole charge of the school. In 1837 he visited Europe and remained three years, studying and travelling, spending one year in England and the remainder of the time in Italy, Germany and

His life in England exercised a vast influence upon his career. He came into London society at the close of the reign of William the Fourth and the beginning of the reign of Victoria. It was a brilliant society; and he circled round Gore House and Holland House and other famous English saloons. and became the intimate friend of distinguished men. Here • he met Disraeli, Lord Brougham, Count D'Orsay, Napoleon III., Duke of Argyle, Morpeth and John Bright, with whom and many others he maintained during his life the warmest relations. The influence of English society on his mind was manifested in his intellectual development and the ripeness of his scholarship. He was always a friend of England, and those who criticised and censured him spoke of his English tastes and ways as though they were a reproach to his character. But he brought back from his European trip a wealth of information, a sincerity of devotion to freedom, a ripeness of culture, an earnestness in the pursuit of truth and an independence of character such as have been rarely given to American statesmen. Although English in his tastes and fashion, he was almost fanatically American in his opinions; the result being with him, as with many others who have resided abroad, to make him re gard his own country greater in some respects while she is smaller in others-smaller in what she has achieved, perhaps, compared with other nations, but greater in the future. BEGINNING LIPE.

On his return to America Mr. Sumner resumed the practice of the law, and published an elaborate law work—"Vesey's Reports." He took no active part in politics, although his tendencies were in favor of the whigs; but when the annexation of Texas was proposed he opposed it in a speech delivered in Fancuil Hall on the Fourth of July, 1845, entitled "The True Grandeur of Nations," which Cobden considered to be the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace. The same year he delivered another address on American slavery and the duties of the whig party, and so pro nounced was this in antipathy to slavery that when Van Buren and Adams were nominated, in 1848, as free soilers, he withdrew from the whigh party and gave those gentlemen his support. This was his first appearance in public life, and the resuit was that after Webster resigned from the Senate to accept the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Filimore, in 1850, the iree soilers who had been

democrats and elected Mr. Summer to the Senate of the United States.

When Mr. Summer, then in the prime of manhood, entered into public life as Senator for Massachusetts, he had, as we have shown, been chosen by a combination of free soilers and democrats at the close of one of the most exciting coutests known in the political history of Massachusetts. The year 1851 was a marked era in our politics. Old men, who had controlled the country from the time of the administration of Madison down to that of Taylor, were bassing away. Webster had resigned his seat as Senator to become secretary of State to Fillmore, then President. Clay was lingering on the road to a speedy death. Mr. Calhoun had just passed away, and it is noticeable that the event which brought Mr. Summer into public life as Senator for Massachusetts made Mr. Boutwell Governor of that State. In his letter addressed to the Legislature of the State, accepting the honor of Senatorship, he speaks of the appointment finding him in a private station. He accepts the office with "a grateful consciousness of personal independence," as an office that came to him "unsought and the appointment finding him in a private station. He accepts the office with "a grateful consciousness of personal independence," as an office that came to him "unsought and undesired." "I accept it," he continues, "as the servant of Massachusetts, mindful of the sentiments solemnly uttered by her successive Legislatures, of the genius which inspires her history, and of the men, her perpetual pride and ornament, who would breathe into her that breath of liberty which early made her an example to her sister states. With me the Union is twice blessed—first, as the powerful guardian of the repose and happiness of thirty-one sovereign States clasped by the endearing name of country; and next, as the model of that all-embracing federation of States by which unity, peace and concord will finally be organized among the nations." In this letter he expresses himself as resolved to oppose organized among the nations." In this letter he expresses himself as resolved to oppose any effort to introduce "the sectional evil of slavery into the free States." He claimed to follow the example of the great triumvirate of American freedom—Washington, Frankin and Jefferson—and, in the words of Washington, he concudes:—" isee my duty, that in standing up for the liberties of my country, whatever difficulties and discouragements he in my way, I dare not shrink from it; and I rely on that Being who has not left to us a choice of duties, that, while I shall conscientiously discharge mine, I shall not finally lose my reward."

"FREE SOLER."

my reward."

Mr. Sumner's mame is printed in the Senate lists of 1851 as a "free soiler." There were but three who claimed that distinction, the other two being Salmon P. Chase, then Senator from Ohio, and John P. Itale, Senator from New Hampshire. Among his colleagues we note William H. Seward, from New York; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, from New York and now Secretary of State; Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, still living in retirement; John Bell, of Tennessee, afterwards candidate for the Presidency and formerly Secretary of War under Harrison, who voted with the whig party, although some of them were soon to become conspicuous as republicans. We observe also William R. King, of Alabama, afterwards Vice President under Pierce; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, afterwards Mr. Sumner's conspicuous antagonist on the Kansas-Nebraska question; the builliant but erratic Pierre Soulé, of Louisians; Hannibal Hamilin, alterwards Vice President under Plantincip, but who had not then left the democratic party; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, previously candidate for the Presidency; R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina; Samuel Houston, President of the Texas Republic and chief among the pioneers of that time; R. M. T. Hunter, alterwards Secretary of Salate of the Southern Confederacy, under "FREE SOILER." Texas Republic and chief among the pioneers of that time; R. M. T. Hunter, atterwards Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, under Jefferson Pavis, and James M. Mason, of Virginis, who became namous in his companionship with Slideli. In the House we observe Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, and poor Dick Yates, who died the other day ending a sad life; Humphrey Marsoali, of Kentucky; John C. Breckenridge, alterwards Vice President, and Israel Washburne, Jr., from Maine, the head of the present Washburne namity: Preston King, from New York; Thaddeus Stevens, of Penusylvania, alterwards "the great commoner" of the republicans; Galusha A. Grow, from the same State, who was to be Speaker of the House ten years later, and finally to become a railroad president in Texas. Fennessee sent as head of its delegation Andrew Johnson, who was to become President, In this Congress so weak was Mr. Summer's party that we find only three free soilers in the Senate and five in the House. The five who claimed this distinction were Charles Allen and Horace Mann, of Massachusetts; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio: Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, and Charles Dunkee, of Wisconsin. Out of a legislative body of nearly 300 there were only eight who would avow themselves members of a party which, ten years later, was to elect the President of the United States and lead to the destruction of slavery by a gigantic war. On that day Daniel Websier was Secretary of State to Millard Fillmore, who now lies dead at Buffalo; Thomas Corwin, of Onio, was head of the Treasury; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was Attorney General; other members of the Cabinet were Allen H. Stuart, W. A. Graham, Charles M. Courad and Nathan K. Hail. We mention their names as matter of history. At the same time we cannot but reflect upon the mutability of human greatness, and ask

now many there are of our readers who ever heard of those gentiemen who were famous in their day.

WILCOME TO KOSSUTH.

Mr. Summer made his first speech in the Senate on the 10th of December, 1851, in support of Mr. Seward's resolution offering Louis Kossuth a welcome to the United States, as the early, consistent and incorruptible champion of the liberal cause in Hungary; declaring that there was no event more calculated to touch the imagination than the visit of Kossuth to England, "a character," he contained, "that will live in history—a living Wallace, a living Teil, a living Washington, and deserving of all homage." There was a rich extravagance in the style of Mr. Summer's early speeches; but on Kossuth to England, "a character," he contained, "that will live in history—a living Waliace, a living Teil, a living Washington, and deserving of all homage." There was a rich extravagance in the style of Mr. Sumner's early speeches; but we do not find that, during his first days we do not find that, during his first days in Congress, he took a leading part in the debates. We notice that in 1852 he took ground upon what afterwards became a most important question—namely, the policy of granting lands for the construction of railways. Mr. Hunter, the Senator from Virginia, had objected to the land grants on the ground that the West was stealing the public lands, and, second, that the bubble lands were the public domain. We find, however, that Mr. Sumner assisted the measure, instifying himself by the vote of the delegation from Massachusetts thirty years before. He contended that a liberal policy demanded the encouragement of these grants; that they could only be encouraged by enabling enterprisers to build railways; "or," said the Senator, "their golden age is before us and not behind us." He contended that by the construction of railways villages, towas, counties and States would be drawn together into a lellowship that could not be broken. It is noticeable, however, that he did not anticipate the extravagant policy that afterwards became so conspicuous during the Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobiner schemes by gorging railroad corporations with vast and unnecessary subsidies, but simply justified the national government in aiding the development of new countries. We find, also, that he supported the original scheme for cheap ocean postage, and about the same time made an argument to President Filimore, which then attracted much attention, asking for the pardon of two persons named Dayton and Sayers, who were detained in Washington for aiding the escape of slaves. In response to this appeal President Filimore, who had declined to pardon those persons, consented to their release. Mr. Sumner had also made a sp

to face with Him before whose throne there is periect freedom."

These speeches were simply preparations for the
great work Mr. Summer had to do. He came into
public like as the champion of anti-slavery, and it
was in this championship he was afterwards to
win his marvellous and enduring fame. Although he had not associated himself as directly
with the movement as men like Wendeil Philips, Whiam Lloyd Garrison and others,
who took the extreme ground that the existence
of slavery made cutzenship impossible as a matter
of conscience, yet his work was to be as brilliant,
and, in many respects, more effective than that of
his radical contemoraries.

"FREEDOM NATIONAL, SLAVERY SECTIONAL."
In 1852 he delivered his speech which was to
make his character as a Senator and upon which
his lame was largely to rest. He began it on the
20th of May, 1852, by offering a bill to repeal the
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his tame was largely to rest. He began it on the 20th of May 1852, by offering a bill to repeal the Fogitive Slave law and presenting to the Senate at the same time a memorial from the Society of Friends. When he rose an effort was made by the President, Senator King, to anticipate the discussion. This effort was successful. The matter was again resumed on July 28 by a resolution declaring the repeal. He was prevented from speaking on this occasion by a vote of 10 in favor of and 32 against the consideration of his motion, among those voting against him being Mr. Fish and Mr. King. Among his supporters were Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Seward and Mr. Wade A month later, August 26, 1852, upon the consideration of the Civil Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Mr. Summer introduced an amendment repealing the Fugitive Slaves law, and took occasion to deliver his address. It is entitled, "Freedom, National; Slavery, Sectional;" and is an argument in lavor of free speech. It had reference to the relation of the unitonal government to the question of slavery and to the degratation of reedom by being made sectional, and the elevation of slavery by making it national. He considered elaborately the true relations of the national government to slavery, contending that it had no existence in a free constitution; that the name "slavery" should not pollute the charter of our liberties; that slavery found its only shelter in local laws; that the government which we at first founded was not slaveholding in its character; that such men as John Adams and John "slavery" should not pollute the charter of our liberties; that slavery found its only shelter in local laws; that the government which we at first founded was not slaveholding in its character; that such men as John Adams and John Jay regarded slavery as an iniquity and a crime, he showed that the Churca of America denounced slavery. He quoted, Fox, Baxter, Hopkins and Joshua Edwards to show their leclings, and maintained that the colleges of the land, its literature and its early legislation were all devoted to the "discouragement," as Frankin said, "of this species of traffic in the persons of our leliow men." After demonstrating that slavery had no existence in England after the celebrated decision of Lord Mansheld, discharging the negro Somerset, as a slave, when brought to England under a writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Summer contended, in offering the resolution on the Fugitive Slave bill, that it was a compromise which could not be mentioned without shame. He showed what the legislation of Congress had been on all such questions, and contended that it was an intringement of the constitution of discharging the writ of habeas corpus in authorizing a judgment on exparte evidence, it had been considered that Congress had no power over the subject. Mr. Sunner argued in a most exhaustive manner that its power was upreme, and he continued to show that slavery as a system was incompatible with the American Union; it violated the constitution, shocked the public conscience and of ended the divine law." By the supreme law," he said, "which commands "by the supreme law," he said, "which commands me to do no injustice; by the comprehensive and conscientions law of brotherhood; by the constitution which have sworn to support, I am bound to disobey this act, and never, in any circumstances, can I render voluntary aid to its execution. Fains and penalties I will endure. This great wrong I will not do. Better suffer injustice than do it; better be the victim than the instrument of wrong." He concluded with these earnest words:—"depeal this enactment and let its terrors no longer rage through the land. Mindful of the lowly that it pursues; mindful of the good men whose principles by this enactment have been violated, in the name of charity—in the name of the constitution, repeal this enactment totally and without delay. Be inspired by the example of Washington; be admonshed by those words of oriental piety: "Beware of the groans of wounded soulis; oppress not to utmost a single heart; for one solitary sign has power to overseta whole world." This lamous speech or Mr. Sanner was really the beginning of what we may can't he legislative phase of the anti-slavery discussion, but he was practically without support in Congress, with the exception of the few gentlemen we have named, who were free soilers from pri ciple. In 1852 the Senate lound no addition to their number. There were the same three free soilers—Hate, Chase and Sunner—standing alone and despised, Even Wade, Seward and Hamilin hesitated to avow political sympathies with them. In 1853 the number in the Senate left to two, Mr. Hale having retired, to give Senate found no addition to their number. There were the same three free solers—Hale, chase and Sumner—standing alone and despised. Even Wade, Seward and Hamiin hesitated to avow political sympathies with them. In 1853 the number in the Senate felt to two, Mr. Hale having retired, to give way to Mr. Williams. In 1853 the number had increased to five, Mr. Gilliette, of Connecticut; Henry Wilson, of Massacausetts, and Lawrence Brainard, of Vermont, accepting this designation. While it had increased in the Senate it had failen off te three in the House, the leading divisions of whigh and democrat retaining their commanding influence. In 1856 parties began to break, and we observe new men coming upon the stage—whigs, Know Nothings, pro-slavery men, anti-slavery men and the various phases of political opinion all massing together in the Senate under the single name of "opposition" to the administration. It was not a large opposition to Franklin Pierce. He nad been chosen President by a trumplant majority, and Jefferson Davis was his Secretary of War. In the Senate the administration had a majority of tweive, while in the House it was even larger. But it was during this time, in 1854, when the democrats had almost absolute power, that under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas, they attempted to repeal the Missouri Compromise and interfere with the settlement of Kausas. This motion for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was made on the 22a of May, 1854, and the bill was opposed. Almong those voting for it in the House was William M. Tweed, of New York, and among those voting against it were General Banks, E. B. Morgan, of New York; Gerritt Smith, Thomas H. Benton, Mr. Fish, of New York; B. Wace, John M. Clayton, of Delaware; Mr. Hamlin and John Bell, of lennessee. Mr. Sumner, on the 21st of February, 1854, made an important speech opposing the repeal of the Compromise and showed that him nonnection with Mr. Chase as "Abolition Conlederates," and after briefly replying to Mr. Douglas, Senator Sumner of the proposed repea

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.